झुग्गी-झोपड़ी समूहों में उपलब्ध कराई गई विभिन्न सुविधाओं का विवरण दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)।

(घ) दिल्ली नगर निगम अन्य स्थानों के लिए लागू मानदंडों के अनुसार ही स्कूल खोलता है। दिल्ली नगर निगम का स्वास्थ्य विभाग भी झुग्गी-झोपड़ी क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरियों के माध्यम से चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराता है। इसके अलावा, दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा इण्डियन पापुलेशन प्रोजेक्ट के अंतर्गत 12.5 लाख झुग्गी-झोपड़ी निवासियों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम में झुग्गी निवासियों के लिए मातृ स्वास्थ्य सुविधा, परिवार कल्याण सुविधा तथा साक्षरता कार्यक्रम शामिल है।

Privatisation of Housing Sector in Delhi

2881. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to throw open the housing sector in Delhi to private builders within certain parameters;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and the extent to which the new proposals are likely to give impetus to the housing sector; and

(c) the reaction of the building industry/tenants association etc.?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to meet the target for building two million additional houses as set out in the National Agenda of the Government, it has been decided to involve the private sector in the housing industry in Delhi. Order in this regard issued to all concerned on 19.6.1998 inter alia stipulates that the minimum area required for land assembly will be 30 acres of contiguous land, the ownership of the person(s) should be legal, the developer will have to pay 20% of the market value of the gross area into the Shelter Fund and 10% of the houses will be for the EWS and LIG category.

(c) As the orders have been issued recently, it is premature to judge the reaction of the building industry/tenants associations etc.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies/ Farms in Delhi

2882. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI: SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to regularise the unauthorised posh colonies and sainik farms in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and what are such unauthorised colonies and sainik farms identified so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): (a) and (b) Proposals have been received from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi recommending regularisation of unauthorised colonies as in existence on 31.3.1993. However, the Hon'ble High Court has restrained the Government from regularising any unauthorised colony in Delhi till further orders. The matter is subjudice.

Plea against repealing of Urban Land Ceiling Act

2883. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether over sixty Members of Parliament have addressed the Prime Minister to prevent the proposed repeal of the Urban Land Ceiling Act, especially in view of the large-scale shortage of (approximately 40 million) housing units

विवरण

झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी समूहों में उपलब्ध कराई गई सुविधाएं

अवधि	झुग्गी झोंपड़ी समूहों की सं०	झुग्गियों की सं०	[illegible] सीट की संख्या	नलों की सं०	इंडिया मार्क-II डीप हैंड पंपों की संख्या	बोरिंग की गई हैं किन्तु पानी पीने योग्य नहीं है।	बिजली के खंभे (सं०)	सड़क पर लाइट के प्वाइंट (सं०)	ईंटों के खड़ंजे वाला क्षेत्र वर्ग मी० में	नालियां लम्बाई मीटर में	शिशु वाटिका की सं०	बस्ती विकास केन्द्रों की सं०	कूड़े घरों की सं०	[illegible] की सं०
1.9.92 से पहले	968	299120	6647	2692	892	126	4042	4834	464062	246587	56	79	86	41
1993-94 के दौरान	1088	450435	6860	विशेष कार्य के रूप में जल बोर्ड द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं।		दिल्ली	दिल्ली विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा विशेष कार्य के रूप में उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे		1091346	233106	104	78		दिल्ली नगर निगम के सी एस ई विभाग द्वारा विशेष कार्य के रूप में उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं।

and the need to create a subsidised housing pool for the economically and socially weaker section of society; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto, by way of providing more teeth to the Act, in place of repealing it?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): (a) and (b) Prime Minister's Office has sent copies of letters signed by sixty four Members of Parliament requesting the Prime Minister not to repeal the Act. Keeping in view the poor performance of the Act and also the fact that the Act has failed to achieve the objectives for which it was enacted, the Govt. decided on 12.5.98 to repeal the ULC Act. After repeal of the Act it is expected that better land assembly and development will take place. More land will be available for urban housing. As per the estimates available, the existing housing shortage in urban areas in 1997 was 7.57 million dwelling unit. The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repealing Bill, 1998 (No. 56/1998) was introduced in Lok Sabha on 11.6.98.

Educated Unemployed Youths

2884. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of schemes/ projects etc. launched/undertaken to assist educated urban youths during the preceding five years; and

(b) what has been the level of achievements in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) So far Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment is concerned there is no specific scheme for educated urban youths. However, two centrally sponsored schemes, namely, Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY), and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) were being implemented in the urban areas of the country for providing employment opportunities to the urban poor.

NRY:— NRY was launched in October, 1989 in the country with the objective of providing self-employment and wage-employment opportunities to the urban poor living below the poverty line without linking to any educational status. The scheme has been wound up from December, 1997.

PMIUPEP:— PMIUPEP was implemented in States/UTs during the period November, 1995 to November, 1997. One of the components of PMIUPEP scheme was self-employment through setting up micro enterprises and skill development. Persons having education upto IXth standard could be benefitted under this component. Both the NRY and PMIUPEP have been replaced by the SJSRY from 1.12.97.

(b) Achievements under the schemes are as follows:—

Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)

Year	No. of beneficiaries assisted to set up micro units.	No. of mandays of work generated (figures in lakhs)
1993-94	1,52,308	72.17
1994-95	1,24,592	44.85
1995-96	1,25,316	54.71
1996-97	1,34,267	22.89
1997-98	1,10,643	38.99

PMIUPEP:— 11772 beneficiaries were assisted under the self-employment component of PMIUPEP.

SJSRY:—As the scheme has been launched recently it is to early to report progress.